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THE BULLETIN.
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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.
The Discovery of America.

The sails are spread, the vessel's anchors weigh
And plunge into the ocean's foamy spray;
Fast fades from view the sunny hills of Spain,
As launch they onward through the trackless main.

Oh! with what soul doth proud Columbus stand,
Gazing on Andalusia's crowded strand,
Gleaming on Pales' dim receding spires,
Their cross-crowned summits gilt with morning fires.

His manly breast unconscious heaved a sigh,
Th' unbidden tear suffused his steadfast eye,
As the last misty veil dissolved away,
From Mont Morino's shadowy ranges gray.
Yet vast deserts, and schemes of bold empire
His mind's capacious powers monopolize:
Projects gigantic, mused, unseen, untold,
The young adventurer's intellect unfold.

He sees the idle surges, foaming ridges,
In silvery spray upon the vessel's side;
He sees beyond the furrowed sea its wake
As pressing on it both the East and side.
But who its future track can scan from far,
No guide save heaven's occult polar star?
Around him heaving ocean's boundless space,
Like a new deluge on Creation's face;
Not even the dove of old might footing find
Nor pluck her olive branch to cheer mankind!
Nine weeks are swollen their broad expanding sails.

To winds of August and September gales,
Night after night, and day by day in vain
With telescope gaze they scan the main:
Nought save the starry skies and seas of blue
And emerald waves heaving greet their view.
Hopeless of finding to those deeps a bound,
Or sign prognostic of approaching ground,
Mutilous and sad the listless sailors grow
Reluctant further on their search to go.

But bold Columbus at the Pinta's helm,
The dark-eyed son of proud Italia's realm,
With soul indomitable yet prevails,
Persistent, westward still his squadron sails.
His courage high, the crew desponding cheers,
Confounding danger and defying fears.
But now October's eleventh dawn doth rise,
Flushed with the glory of autumnal skies,
The fluctuating sea of morn'ning rolled.
Beneath the crimson vault of morning rolled.

Some birds of plumage various and bright,
In numerous flocks remotely hover in sight;
And tender branches of flowering thorn and vine,
Came lightly floating on the heaving brine.
Came newly cut of growth and fashion strange
Came now within the excited shallop's range,
And men in the colored clouds of eve,
Strong indications nullified gave.

The sailors dropped their sounding leads once more,
Deeper and deeper fathoming to explore:
Each trial now fresh attestations brings
From shell or sea-weed to the line that elings.

Columbus now commands the anchors cast,
The sails haul'd in and tightened to the mast;
The ships expectant 'till the morn to lie,
While vigil strict he keeps as night rolls by.
Anxious and wakeful rooked they on the deep,
No eye was closed, no spirit sealed in sleep;
Upon the lone forecastle, wrapped in thought,
The Admiral's straining gaze the distance sought—

At last at midnight slowly wended on,
The moon unsees, the starlight faint and wan,
Remote a moving, glimmering torch he spies,
"Land! Land!" in transport the discoverer cries,
"Land! Land!" the vessels echo o'er the deep,
And far th' swelling sounds responding sweep.
They now prepared 't' approach the longed-for shore,

Their anchors weigh, their sails unfurl once more,
Banners of Aragon and fair Castile,
The golden cross of Christian Spain reveal;
St. James' pennon from the topmast floats
While drum and clarion wake their martial notes.
One moment more they pressed Columbia's soil;
Their chief the first to tread West India's Isle,
Bending he kissed in tears the sacred sod,
Vowing his grateful soul in thanks to God.

Long hymns upon the silent forest rose,
Waking the breathless Sphynx's repose:
The crown's plumed, and with joy unfurled,
Spain's royal ensigns hail the Western World.

J. A. K.

A NICE LITTLE SON.—Secretary Chase estimates that the public debt will not exceed one thousand and fifty millions of dollars on the first day of July next. Of this sum one hundred millions have been bestowed upon leaders of the Republican party for party purposes, and another hundred millions stolen from the treasury by Government officials and army contractors. Is it any wonder that the scoundrels and their henchmen are in favor of the continuance of the war.—Placerville (Cal.) Democrat.

The Navy appropriation bills grants \$58,195,000, or more than it used to cost for the whole Administration of Mr. Buchanan. A few more Galveston and Charleston affairs will "double the dose" for next year!

It is a noticeable fact that no less than three of the Brigadiers who served as part of the court which found Major General Porter guilty, have since been made Major Generals.

**SPEECH OF
HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.**

**On the Enrollment of Negro Soldiers,
DELIVERED DURING THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31, 1863.**

The House having under consideration bill No. 675, to raise additional soldiers for the service of the Government—

Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. Speaker, the original bill, and the various substitutes for it, and all the amendments except, indeed, the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Dives], the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Wickliffe], and the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Porter], however much they may differ in phrasing or detail, agree in this, that they propose to raise, organize, and arm a body of negroes, to be received into the military service of the United States. Most of them, I believe all of them, permit, if they do not enjoin, and certainly contemplate, that this body of men shall be constituted as well of slaves as of free negroes; of the slaves of loyal as well as of disloyal masters; and that recruiting stations for the enlistment of these negroes shall be opened in the slaveholding States as well as in the non-slaveholding States. They all contemplate that manumission will be granted to the slave after he shall have enlisted. Some of them provide that compensation shall be made to the master who shall have remained loyal.

Now, sir, of all the bills and substitutes I prefer the original bill, introduced by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Stevens]. It is characteristic of him. It is plain, direct, and bold. It expresses plainly the meaning of the author. It provides, in so many words, for the enlistment of slaves, and the establishment of recruiting depots anywhere in any of the States. It promises freedom to all who shall enlist, and compensation to the masters who may be entitled to it. It is not only characteristic of the gentleman in this, that it is frank and straightforward. It is also characteristic of him in another respect, to which he himself alluded the other day: that he is the forerunner of his party—that he is always in advance of his party friends, but that he finds they soon come up to the positions which he takes.

These bills have been presented and urged on the House from various considerations. They are urged as a military necessity. We are told that the exigencies of the country now require their adoption. We are told that there is a great body of loyal men who only wait to be asked to enter the service of the United States. Sir, I beg leave to doubt the proposition. I have no evidence of its truth. I do not believe that it is true. The experience of the country shows that it is true. The experience of the Government in its experiment at Hilton Head, shows that these men have no desire to enlist in the military service. I see by a statement in the papers to-day, that the first negro regiment of Kansas was sworn into service on the 12th day of this month, and that already half of them have deserted. They were offered freedom. They were offered full pay. They were offered full bounty. Everything was done to attract—to use the phraseology of the member from Illinois, [Mr. Lovejoy]—this "great ocean of loyal hearts." But we find that the storm lasted only until they were enlisted and organized, and then received the advance payment of their bounty; then suddenly it subsided; and with each receding wave, a company of these loyal, war-loving negroes vanished from the ranks.

Mr. CONWAY. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. PENDLETON. If I have misstated the fact, I will be glad to be corrected; otherwise, I prefer not to be interrupted.

Mr. CONWAY. I do not propose to contradict the gentleman's statement, as I cannot do so; I merely desired to explain the facts.

Mr. PENDLETON. That explanation may very well be made afterwards. The gentleman will not consider it discourtesy, for I have no intention to be discourteous, if I decline to yield. He will excuse me for the present.

Now it is entirely certain that the exigencies of the country require a resort to measures of this kind. A contrary opinion has been very gravely expressed. During this session, not longer ago than the early part of December, the gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. Morrill], offered a resolution in these words:

"Resolved, That at no time since the commencement of the existing rebellion have the forces and materials in the hands of the executive department of the Government been so ample and abundant for the speedy and triumphant termination of the war as at the present moment."

For this resolution every leading member of the Republican party voted—in fact every member of that party who was present—and none more eagerly and with more enthusiasm than those who now most zealously press this bill. Have circumstances so greatly changed? Have those forces and materials been so greatly and so speedily diminished; or has the desire to pass this bill perhaps gentlemen change their opinion? Perhaps they might find an answer in the speech made yesterday by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick].

I pass now, Mr. Speaker, to another branch of this subject. Gentlemen who have urged the adoption of these bills because the military necessities of the country require it, unless I am greatly mistaken, have failed to tell us how they propose to organize this body of negro troops. Do they propose to constitute of them a separate and independent army, which shall operate independently of all the other corps in any department of the country? I can hardly think they would consider that either practicable or wise. Do they intend to organize them in divisions or brigades or regiments or companies, and have them combined with the white soldiers who are already organized in this way? Do they propose to have them fight together in the war in which the country is engaged? If so, they will meet in the trenches; they will stand side by side in the assault; they will die together with all side by side in the battle, and be placed peacefully together in the same grave. And how, when

they are placed thus together in moments of danger, can they be kept separate at the camp fire and the mess table? If that association is permitted, you know well enough the temper of the Army to be assured that it will thin out the ranks of white soldiers. They will not submit to association of this kind. If it is not permitted, if these black troops are to stand on an equality with the white troops in the battle-field and at every point of danger, and in all the other relations of a soldier's life, and at every other moment they are to be marked by a degrading and ignominious isolation, how long will you be able to maintain discipline and order in your Army—I do not say, contentment and zeal and alacrity among these troops?

And what do you propose to do with these black soldiers after they shall have returned from the battle-field? Gentlemen have told us that these enlistments are found necessary in order that the Army of the United States may be made sufficiently strong to accomplish the work it has to do. They tell us we are in the very crisis of the war. They tell us that now is the time to put forth our whole power, or else the result of the struggle is in doubt. They tell us that the white race alone, so far as its strength has yet been developed, is not entirely competent to render to the cause of the Union and the Constitution an assured victory. And they tell us that these colored men are ready with their strong arms and their brave hearts to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to defend the integrity of the Union which in our hands to-day is imperiled.

What is that Constitution? It provides that every child of the Republic, every citizen of the land, is before the law the equal of every other. It provides for all of them trial by jury, free speech, free press, entire protection for life and liberty and property.

It goes further. It secures to every citizen the right of suffrage, the right to hold office, the right to aspire to every office or agency by which the Government is carried on. Every man called upon to do military duty, every man required to take up arms in its defense, is by its provisions entitled to vote, and a competent aspirant for every office in the Government. You now say to these black men, come to the defense of this Constitution. Come, aid us to maintain its supremacy. Come, aid us to uphold a Government which is thus beneficent to all its children. Suppose your utmost hopes are realized; suppose they come, and that by their aid you are successful. They will come back with your victorious hosts, following the banner of the Republic, battle-worn and maimed and scarred. What will you do with them? Will you consign them again to political inferiority, to social isolation? Will you again deny to them those privileges which are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution which they have helped you to maintain? Or will you take them to a political and social equality with yourselves? Will you give them the right of suffrage; the right to hold office? Will you put them side by side with the white citizens of the land?

I put it to my friend from Ohio, who has just taken his seat, [Mr. Trimble], who told us that in every relation and in every condition of life he believed the negro was inferior to the white man. I put it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who sits before me, [Mr. McPherson], as one of the zealous advocates of this bill; I put it to these gentlemen whether, after having called upon these negroes, as citizens and loyal friends, to the hour their extremity, to maintain this Constitution, it is their intention again to consign them to social inequality and political degradation, or to elevate them to the level of the condition of the white citizens? I get no answer to this question.

The gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick], yesterday, with more frankness than any gentleman who has spoken upon this subject, has given to us what I cannot help thinking is, with many of his friends, the true motive for insisting upon the passage of this bill. He said:

"And yet these things have been yielded to as accomplished facts, and so will it be with this proclamation, even though it is not the sanction of constitutional authority, when once you put this bill into practical operation; for no community of negroes who have once had arms in their hands can again be subjected to the restraints of slavery. History furnishes no such example. The arming of the slave population is the end of the institution for all time, and no less the end of this rebellion. It has become, in the hands of the timid lawyers and time-serving politicians, a shield between the Government and the persons and the estates of the rebels. To such base uses has it come at last! It is continually frustrating the efforts of this Government to put down this rebellion."

Is that the inspiration of this bill? Is that the motive for these persistent efforts? Was it because "the arming of a slave population is the end of the institution for all time," that we were required to pass this bill on Wednesday morning without discussion or examination? Was it because the party was unwilling to declare what the gentleman from New York [Mr. Sedgwick] has so frankly avowed, that a minority on this floor, feeble in numbers, were obliged to resort to every expedient of parliamentary warfare during the whole of Wednesday night in order that we might have this much of debate? Did they hesitate to tell the country that "no community of negroes who have once had arms in their hands can again be subjected to the restraints of slavery," and that this consideration constituted a chief reason for passing this bill? But I question the accuracy with which the gentleman states the lessons of history.

Mr. DAWES. I will answer the gentleman. Mr. CALVERT. I object.

Mr. DAWES. Has the gentleman from Maryland got enough?

Mr. CALVERT. No, but I think you have, and I do not want to hear any more.

Mr. PENDLETON. I will not wander so far from the line of remark which I was pursuing as to discuss the subject suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Very much might be said upon it. Without becoming the special advocate, as I am not, or the eulogist, as I am not, of any man connected with the conduct of the war I might ask the gentleman whether it was not better to lie thus idle in Washington for many weeks, than to fight that thirty days' campaign in Virginia? Whether it was not better to pause in the face of quaker guns at Manassas than to cross the Rappahannock, and after two days of disaster and slaughter and defeat to be compelled to fall back before the enemy to the intrenchments which had been left? I might suggest that the campaign in Maryland will compare well with any other of equal length during the war.

Mr. DAWES. I will answer the gentleman, if he will yield to me.

Mr. CALVERT. I object.

Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. Speaker, when I was interrupted by the gentleman from Massachusetts I was asking why it was that revenues had continued almost without interruption within the limits of the circles around Washington; why the credit of this Government is so weak; why its legal tender notes and its promises to pay are so much below par in the city of New York? Is it because there is not in the States, or in the Union, a body of men who

month ago, in the discussion of the bill for the admission of West Virginia, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] said:

"I say, then, that we may admit West Virginia as a new State, not by virtue of any provision of the Constitution, but under our absolute power which the laws of war give us in the circumstances in which we are placed. I shall vote for this bill upon that theory, and upon that theory alone; for I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding."

"This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities that I have heard repeated until I am about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. The Union shall never with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it."

Mr. Speaker, has it ever occurred to these gentlemen to inquire why it is that within the range of fifty miles of this Capitol reverse after reverse has followed upon the movements of the Army? Why is it that within the circle that surrounds this city there can be no success? Is it because there are not men enough? Is it because there are not munitions of war enough? Is it because the confederate army is better supplied with all those appliances by which science and civilization add to the strength of numbers? No gentleman will say that.

Why is it that the paper money of the Government in the market of New York to-day is worth but sixty cents on the dollar; and that your bonds cannot be sold at any reasonable price? Is it because the suspicion has fastened the minds of the Army within the influence of the city of Washington, and has entered the minds of the people all over the country, that the Administration sympathizes with its leaders upon this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens], and the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick], and that it is tired of this talk of maintaining the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is?

Mr. DAWES. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. PENDLETON. I will directly; not now.

Mr. DAWES. I desired to ask the gentleman a question just in this connection.

Mr. PENDLETON. Gentlemen around me desire to hear the question, and I therefore yield.

Mr. DAWES. I wish to ask the gentleman from Ohio what was the spell that was upon our army of more than two hundred thirty thousand men who, being around this city for forty days under the command of the gentleman's favorite military leader, were not moved at all except upon the peremptory order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army?

Mr. PENDLETON. It was the spell of which I have been speaking. It was the spell which emanates from this Capitol and from the other end of the avenue, the spell of those influences which are created, controlled, and exerted by the Republican party.

Mr. DAWES. One question further. I have understood the gentleman to say, over and over again, that some new change had come over us; that we did carry on this war for the restoration of the Union and the Constitution; that we had unanimously come here and pledged ourselves by our votes to carry on the war for that purpose, and that it was in consequence of the change in this respect that our reverses have occurred.

Mr. PENDLETON. I think the gentleman will have to search the records a long time before he finds that I ever said any such thing. I certainly never believed it. I could see no honest purpose to restore the Union, to reinvigorate the Constitution, by means of war, in a party which had refused the least concession of party platform, or the smallest sacrifice of party pride, to maintain them both unimpaired and in peace.

Mr. DAWES. Can the gentleman point to any obstacle in the way of that army but the quaker guns? Can he tell me why that army of two or three hundred thousand men remained idle for many months, eating out of the pockets of the country, and never moved until required to move by the Commander-in-Chief?

Mr. PENDLETON. I tell you, one obstacle was the malign influences which emanate from this city. Another obstacle was the continued, persistent, unwise interference with well-considered military plans, by men whose ignorance of military matters is only equalled by their presumption and audacity. The general to whom you have alluded led his armies in triumph in Western Virginia. He was stopped by no quaker guns until he came within the charmed circle which surrounds Washington. The armies of the West meet with no obstacles of that kind.

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pay the debt which has been incurred? Is it because their gigantic strength trembles already under this load? Is it because we have not the resources in our soil and in the hardy virtues of our people to maintain, even yet, the credit of this Government? No, sir, it is because of the profound impression on the public mind, which, here within the limits of the city of Washington, or rather within the limits of the country around it, extends to the Army, that the Administration participates in the sentiment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens], that he will never consent to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution as it is.

Sir, it is this which produces profound discontent throughout the whole country. It is this which has caused resistance to the draft. It is this which has prevented volunteers from flocking to your standards. It is this, sir, which to-day produces that cry for peace which rises from every section of the country. Sir, I represent upon this floor a city which is devoted to the preservation of this Union; a city whose affections are bound up in the memories of its past, and in the anticipations of its future; a city whose material interests would bear their death knell in the word which speaks a separation of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; a city bound to the people of the great Northwest by every tie of interest and sympathy and affection; whose hearts throb with their heart, and beats responsive to all their hopes and fears; and I should be false to every duty as its representative here; false to you, my fellow Representatives, if I did not tell you that there is an impression growing with great rapidity upon the mind of the people of the Northwest that they have been deliberately deceived into this war; that their patriotism and their love of country have been engaged to call them into the Army under the pretense that the war was to be for the Union and the Constitution, when, in fact, it was to be an armed crusade for the abolition of slavery. I tell you, sir, that unless this impression is speedily arrested, it will become universal; it will ripen into conviction, and then it will be beyond your power to get from their broad plains another man, or from their almost exhausted coffers another dollar.

I know that gentleman will say that this is sympathy with secession; that these sentiments cannot be entertained by loyal men. Gentlemen, hug not to yourselves that delusion until it is too late to save the Republic—until it is too late to maintain the integrity of this Union, which, with the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Thomas] I love with all my heart, and of which I hope to die a citizen. You may carry your present policy so far that either retreat or safety will be beyond your power.

Sir, I have been in favor of peace from the beginning of this sectional controversy. I have been in favor of peace because I have been heartily, steadfastly, unwaveringly for the Union. I heard Mr. Douglas proclaim that war is dishonour, final, irrevocable. I believe it. I said two years ago on this floor that "armies, money, war cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason, peace, may."

I believed it then; I have believed it at every moment since; I believe it now. No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith. Peace is the first step to union. Peace is union. Peace unbroken would have preserved it; peace restored will, I hope, in some time reconstruct it. The only bonds which can hold these States in confederation, the only ties which can make us one people, are the soft and silken cords of affection and interest. These are woven in peace, not war in conciliation; not coercion; in deeds of kindness and acts of friendly sympathy, not in deeds of violence and blood. The people of the Northwest were carried away by the excitement of April and May. They believed that war would restore the Union. They trusted to the assurance of the President and his Cabinet, and of Congress, that it would be carried on for that purpose alone. They trusted that it would be carried on for the restoration of the Union. They were patriotic, and confiding. They sent their sons and brothers and husbands to the Army, and poured out their treasures at the feet of the Administration. They feel that the war has been perverted from this end; that the Constitution has been disregarded; that abolition and arbitrary power, not Union and constitutional liberty, are the governing ideas of the Administration. They are in no temper to be trifled with. They think they have been deceived. They are suffering from the death of relatives and friends. They are longing for peace. There is danger of revolution. There is danger that they may see no extrication from present difficulties but in separation. I want you to step to union. Peace is union. If you would avoid it you must reverse this whole policy; you must return instantly and pursue steadily the principles you professed in the beginning. You must add to them a faithful observance of the Constitution; a sacred respect for the personal rights of the citizen; an absolute refusal to usurp power under any pretense whatsoever. You must manifest your purpose to maintain in all their integrity the State of the Union. You must invite back within the bonds of the Federal Union, with every right untouched, except, indeed, by the mere ravages of war, those States which have left us.

This bill is inconsistent with such a purpose. It will, if passed and carried out, step to union impossible. It may, if your highest hopes are realized, maintain the integrity of your territory, but the union of your States will be gone forever.

My friend from Ohio [Mr. Trimble] said that of all things it was most desirable that we should have unity in our counsels. You cannot have unity while you press measures like these. Co-operation with you is, in my judgment, treason to the country. Before you ask for unity, return to your avowed purpose and policy in carrying on this war.

A member. Return to the observance of the Constitution resolutions.

Mr. PENDLETON. Gentlemen upon whose testimony we ought to rely tell us that this bill will fuse into unity against you every

man in the slaveholding States. I have seen lately in the New York papers what purports to be a copy of a speech lately delivered by Jefferson Davis at Vicksburg, and of a message sent by him to the confederate congress. He seeks to justify the action of the confederate States in seceding from the Union. He seeks still further "to fire the Southern heart" and to unite the southern people. How? Not by reference to the speeches of my colleague, [Mr. Vallandigham], nor yet to the message of Governor Seymour, nor to the results of the late elections in New York, New Jersey, and the northwestern States, all of which you deplore so much as calculated to give aid and comfort to the confederates. He cites the action of the Administration itself, the acts of the President and of the majority in both Houses of Congress—the proclamations, the confiscation acts, the new article of war, the employment of negroes. These were the agencies by which he hoped to crush out whatever lingering hopes remained of restoration of the old Union. These were the basis of his appeals to continued and persistent resistance. These, he said, were the fulfillment of his prophecies of what the Republican party would do when it had the power. You told us there was strong Union feeling latent in the South, that you would call it out and give it strength and activity. Have you done it? Have you tried to do it? Is it by this means that you hope to redeem the promise? It will destroy every vestige of Unionism there which you have permitted to exist thus long. It will disorganize and disintegrate the public sentiment of the North, that sentiment which seemed only eighteen months ago to be so unanimously with you. Unity of counsel! Why, gentlemen, upon this policy you cannot unite Representative upon this floor—You cannot unite the loyal men of the North; you cannot unite the conservative element of the public mind of the North; you cannot unite even the ultra war men of the North; you cannot unite the Army.

I cannot vote for this bill, or for any of the substitutes. I cannot vote for them amend them as you will. So long as you will, so long as they propose to arm the negroes, and call them into the military service, they cannot have my support.

I believe this bill will, if passed and made effective, produce revolution in all the border slaveholding States. I believe it will disband our white Army. I believe it will alienate, and perhaps forever destroy, whatever affection this Administration has permitted still to cling around our Federal Government. I believe it will render Union impossible—that Union which our fathers made, within whose protecting power we all are safe outside of which all is experiment and danger and uncertainty. I believe it will tend to subvert and forever overthrow that Constitution which it is my sworn duty, as well as my highest hope to maintain and uphold and protect. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for this bill.

Is He a Man or a Dog?

A Northern paper informs us that the President of the Yankees, after reading some severe stricture upon his character in one of the newspapers, exclaimed, "Am I Abraham Lincoln or am I a dog?"

We trust that the natural philosophers of Doodleford will make haste to assist their master in the solution of this open question. It is one which involves not only his own status, but the classification of the entire race of which he is the representative, dog or man as the case may be. They have deliberately elected as their Chief Magistrate a nondescript, who is himself unable to decide whether he is a man or a dog. Evidently, judging them by their actions, we believe that either Abraham or his followers were men. But it does not follow that because they are dogs, we should be loth to do such injustice to these American citizens of canine descent whose nature has denied the means of defending themselves from the imputation implied in the inquiry, "Am I Abraham Lincoln or am I a dog?"

Abraham is certainly not a dog—at all events, not a dog of the higher classes. He is no dog of St. Bernard or Newfoundland, for his instincts are destructive, not conservative, and his manners lack the majestic dignity and repose of those beautiful and magnanimous creatures. He is not a bulldog nor a mastiff, for while he is more ferocious than either, he is neither honest nor brave. He is not a shepherd's dog, for he worries and scatters instead of guiding and guarding the sheep. He has some of the vulgar habits of dogs, and like the dog in the stable, he jumps into the stream after the shadow of meat, and loses the substance. But the good sense and affectionateness of even the lowest order of curs are beyond the capacity of the Yankee President. On the whole, we should be inclined to answer the question, "Am I Abraham Lincoln or am I a dog?" you are, Abraham Lincoln.—Bloomington Dispatch, '33.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

"A gentleman who came direct from Vicksburg, represents the troops as being much dissatisfied and anxious to return home. Sickens has many thousands of ranks, over a thousand having been buried daily for a week. The enemy performed a flank movement, but it did not amount to much, and they returned. It is evident that some time must elapse before any thing effective takes place."

THE FRUITS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The fruits of negro soldiers are beginning to disclose themselves. The white regiments at Ship Island are in a state almost bordering on mutiny, because a negro regiment has been thrust into their society. The white soldiers think that with the negro "low-down" leadership to the view. A few negro regiments would disorganize and destroy the whole army.—Cic. Eng. States war.

One of Secretary Chase's agents at the grand hall, recently, was asked to sign a petition for the abolition of slavery. He refused to sign it, saying that he was not a member of the Union.